comprised the main plant and township while the other comprised ash dyke area. The villagers affected by the setting up of the main plant and township were resettled and rehabilitated.

The ash dyke area was predominantly forest land and there was delay in getting the forest clearance. Therefore, alternate area in Mithini village was acquired by NTPC. Almost all the villagers have been resettled. Construction work in the ash dyke area is in progress.

Purchase of power from Pakistan

566. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had told the Press in Banglaore on 18th May, 1997, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 19th May 1997 that India would purchase from Pakistan 3000 MW of surplus power being generated by it from the Hydel resources of the Indus River basin;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pakistan Prime Minister had said that at present Pakistan does not have any surplus power as reported in the 'Hindu' dated the 22nd May, 1997;

(c) what power was he talking about; and

(d) whether it is likely to materialise in this century?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) to (d) A World Bank supported proposal for the sale of power from Pakistan to India was received from Indian Embassy, Washington. The proposal is under preliminary stage of assessment and scrutiny. Consequent to the commissioning of the last unit of 1300 MW World Bank funded, Hub River Power Project near Karachi, Pakistan is likley to have a 1000 MW surplus during the monsoon season. The surplus is largely between July to September, the expectation is that even during the lean season substantial power will be available in view of capacity addition from on going projects. To facilitate the transfer of bulk power to Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, it will be necessary in due course to establish a 400 KV transmission links. In the short run a 66 KV Double Circuit line between Lahore and Amritsar needs to be commissioned. This would facilitate transmission of 200 MW power. So far, no feasibility has been conducted regarding the modalities for effecting the transfer of power and the investments required to be undertaken.

(a) In order to proceed further it is proposed to organise visit of expert teams from both the countries to identify the various techanical, commercial and administrative arrangements necessary for transmission of power. Thereafter, the terms of reference for a feasibility study will be finalised.

Captive Power Plants

567. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News item captioned 'Captive Power Unit Plan Okayed' whcih appeared in 'The Pioneer' dated the 7th April, 1997;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is mandatory to obtain Government's sanctioned for captive power plants;

(d) if so, what are the authorities and the criteria for giving or refusing sanctions;

(e) how many captive power units are operating in the country as on date with list thereof; and

(f) what is there performance record vis-a-vis non-availability of power supply from the SEB mains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India's policy encourages the setting up of captive power plants after such plants obtain the cocnerned State Electricity Board's permission.

(c) and (e) Under section 44 of Electricity (Supply) Act 1948, the State Electricity Board is required to consult Central Electricity Authority before giving their consent for setting up of captive power plants in case where the additional or new generating capacity exceeds 25MW. while for capacities below this limit the concerned State Electricity Board has the power to give approval.

(e) and (f) The progress and performance of captive power plants is not being monitored by Government of India.

विद्युत पारेषण के लिये परियोजनाएं तैयार किया जाना

568. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिजली के पारेषण हेतु कुछ परियोजनाएं तैयार की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे परियोजनाएं कौन-कौन सी है तथा इनकी अनुमानित निर्माण लागत क्या-क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन परियोजनाओं में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये गत कुछ महीनों के दौरान भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडलों को विदेशों में भी भेजा गया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ये प्रतिनिधिमंडल कब-कब विदेशों में गए थे तथा इनके सदस्य कौन-कौन थे; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभी भी कानूनन विदेशी तथा स्वदेशी निजी क्षेत्र को विद्युत क्षेत्र में पूंजी निवेश हेतु छूट नहीं दी जा सकी है?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलघ): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 9वीं योजना के दौरान पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि० द्वारा शुरू की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित प्रमुख पारेषण परियोजनाएं निम्नवत हैं।

परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (करोड़ रु० में)
टिहरी पारेषण प्रणाली	484
तलचेर पारेषण प्रणाली	2600
सांसाराम एचवीडीसी बी / बी प्रोजेक्ट	568
एनईआरएलडीसी	159
ईआरएलडीसी	588
डब्ल्यू आर एलडीसी	588
धोलीगंगा पारेषण प्रणाली	317
रायपुर-राऊरकेला पारेषण प्रणाली	195

पावरग्रिड कारपोरेशन ने निजी भागेदारी के लिए निम्नलिखित छः परियोजनाओं को भी अभिज्ञात किया है।

परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (करोड़ रु० में)
पूर्वी क्षेत्र एवं पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के बीच एक ए सी इन्टर कनेक्टर	300
सीईपीए० पारेषण (उ०क्षे० के लिए)	3355
सीईपीए पारेषण (प०क्षे० के लिए)	1300
चिकननैक में पारेषण प्रणाली	350
एचवीडीसी तलचेर पारेषण प्रणाली	1250
एचवीडीसी टर्मिनल तालचेर-II	1520

(ग) मंत्रीमंडलीय सचिव के नेतृत्व में एक संयुक्त सरकारी / व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने देश में विद्युत क्षेत्र समेत अवसंरचनात्मक ढांचे में निवेश करने के लिए निर्णयों को सम्भवतः अधिक प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार की अभिरुचियों के संबंध में एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करने तथा मिलने के लिये सं० राष्ट्र अमेरिका का दौरा किया है। प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने निवेशों से संबंधित मुद्दों के बारे में व्यापार और वित्त व्यवस्था में लगे हुए